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Redescriptions of types of Oriental and Australian Salticidae (Aranea) in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest

By

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Abstract: Redescriptions and analysis of systematic position of following types: a) 2 species from Hong Kong: "Cyrba" picturata Karsch in Lendl, 1897, and Marptusa inermis = Thiania inermis (Karsch in Lendl, 1897); b) 1 species from Malaya: Pseudamycus orientalis = Idastrandia orientalis (Szombathy, 1915); c) 4 species from New Guinea: Pilia albicoma Szombathy, 1915, "Silerella" elegans Szombathy, 1915. Ballus decempunctatus = Coccorchestes decempunctatus (Szombathy, 1915), Simaetha chelicerata Szombathy, 1915; d) 2 species from Australia: Simaethula mutica Szombathy, 1915, and Opisthoncus "mandibularis" Szombathy, 1915.

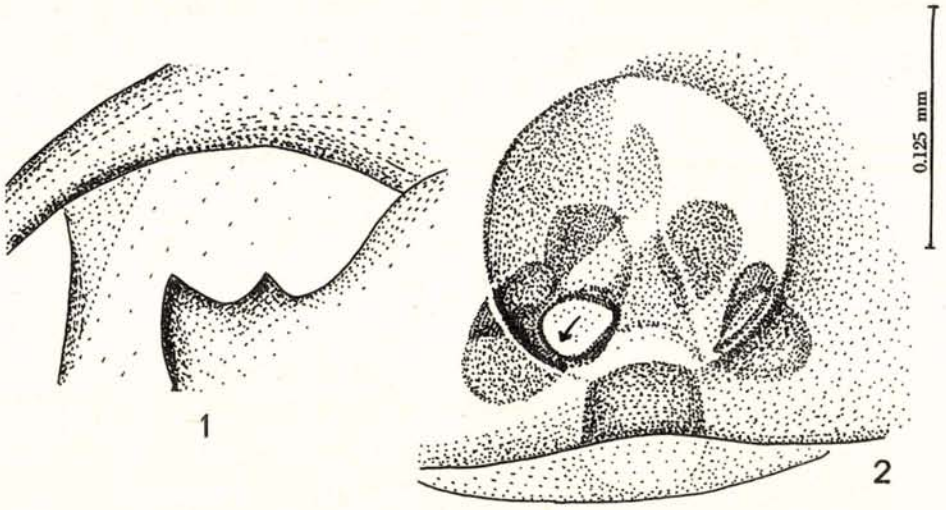
Through the kind support by Dr. Z. KASZAB and Dr. S. MAHUNKA, I had opportunity to study valuable collections of spiders preserved in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest. I used for comparison specimens studied at or borrowed from collections in the Forschungsinstitut u. Museum Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, and Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien. - I am greatly obliged to the Curators of these collections. My research visit in Budapest was sponsored by my institute, the Wyższa Szkoła Rolniczo Pedagogiczna, Siedlce, Poland, and part of the research was supported by the Polish Academy of Sciences, research project MR.II.6.

A) HONG KONG SPECIES

"Cyrba" picturata Karsch in Lendl, 1897

Material: 1 ♀ - holotype - "Cyrba picturata Karsch, Hong Kong, LOCZY, typus" - coll. Hung. N.H. Museum, Budapest.

The state of preservation is poor, with body discoloured and devoid of legs. Cephalothorax of medium height, rather flat with well developed fovea, brown. Eyes II halfway between I and III. Clypeus narrow with a few colourless setae overhanging diagonally cheliceral bases. Abdomen oval, pointed. Epigyne a small round depression with a pair of openings and at least 2 internal spherical chambers (Fig. 2). Chelicerae with bifid tooth (Fig. 1). Length of cephalothorax - 2,75, length of eye field 1, 33, width of eyes I - 1,9, length of abdomen 3,61 mm.



Figs 1-2. "Cyrba" picturata, holotype: cheliceral tooth (1) and epigyne (2)

Thiania inermis (Karsch in Lendl, 1897), comb. n.

Marptusa inermis Karsch in Lendl, 1897: 702-705.

Material: 1 ♂ - holotype - "Marptusa inermis Karsch. Typus! Hong Kong, LOCZY" - coll. Hung. N.H. Museum, Budapest.

Comparative material: 1 ♂, 2 juv. - "12156. Th. [iania] bhamoensis E.S. Birm. Malmein, Bhamo (Dalm.)" - coll. SIMON, M.N.H.N., Paris.

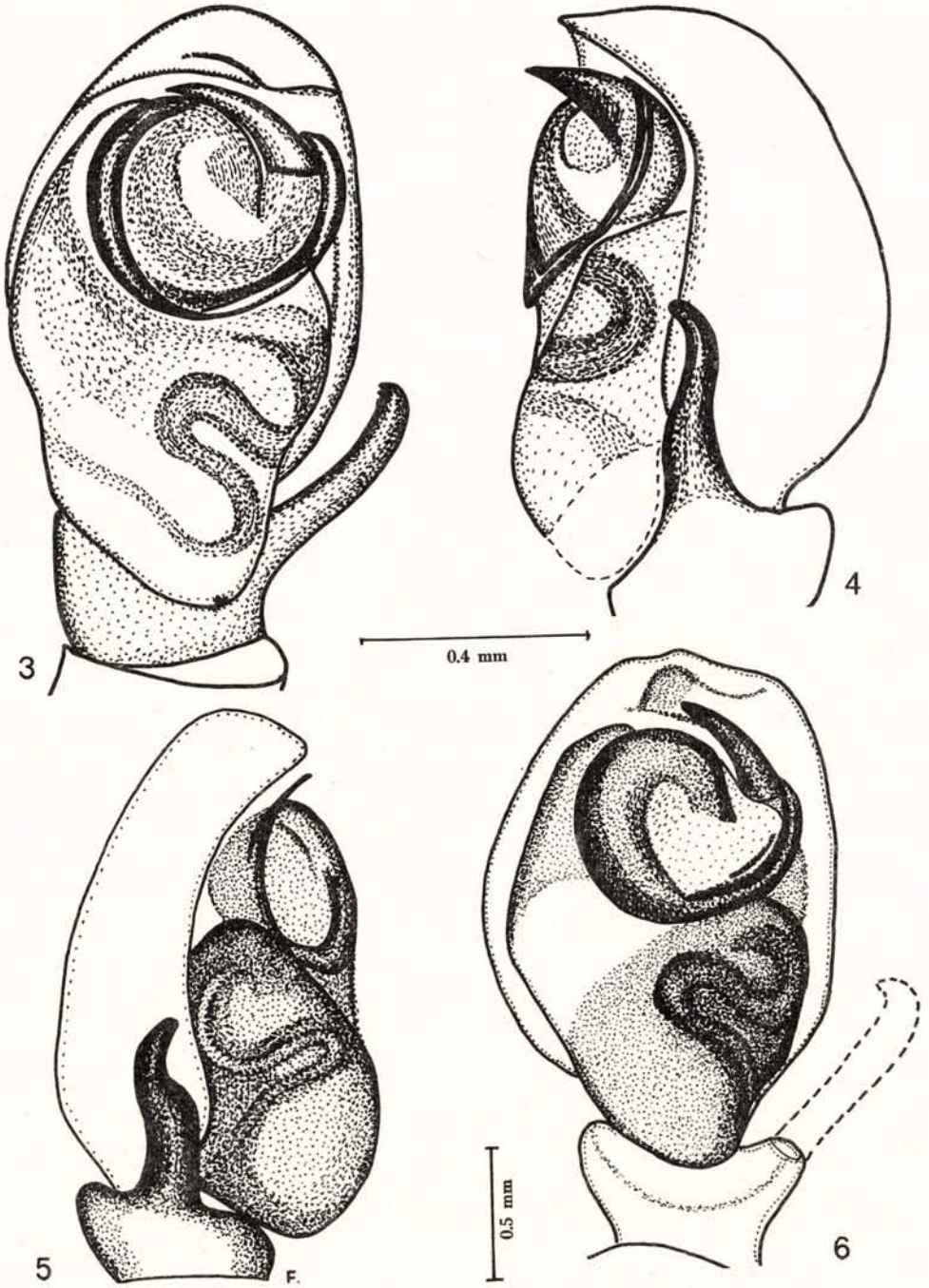
The species is presumably identical with Thiania bhamoensis Thorell, 1887, from Burma, Sumatra, Malacca, and recently found also in Viet Nam (ZABKA, in preparation) (Figs 5-6). Unfortunately the state of preservation of the holotype, of which only the cephalothorax and a single palpus remain, does not allow the drawing of firm conclusions. The palpal organ of the holotype is shown in figs. 3-4. The drawing of conclusions should be deferred until examination of fresh specimens from the same area.

B) MALAYAN SPECIES

Genus Idastrandia Strand, 1929

Pseudamycus Szombathy, 1915: 473 (preoccupied Pseudamycus Simon, 1885: XXXV)
Idastrandia Strand, 1929: 18 (nom. nov. pro Pseudamycus Szombathy, 1915), Bonnet 1955-1959: Kolomana Roewer, 1951: 450 (nom. nov. pro Pseudamycus Szombathy, 1915), 1954: 964

Figs 3-6. Palpal organ. 3-4: holotype of Marptusa inermis; 5-6: Thiania bhamoensis, specimen from Birma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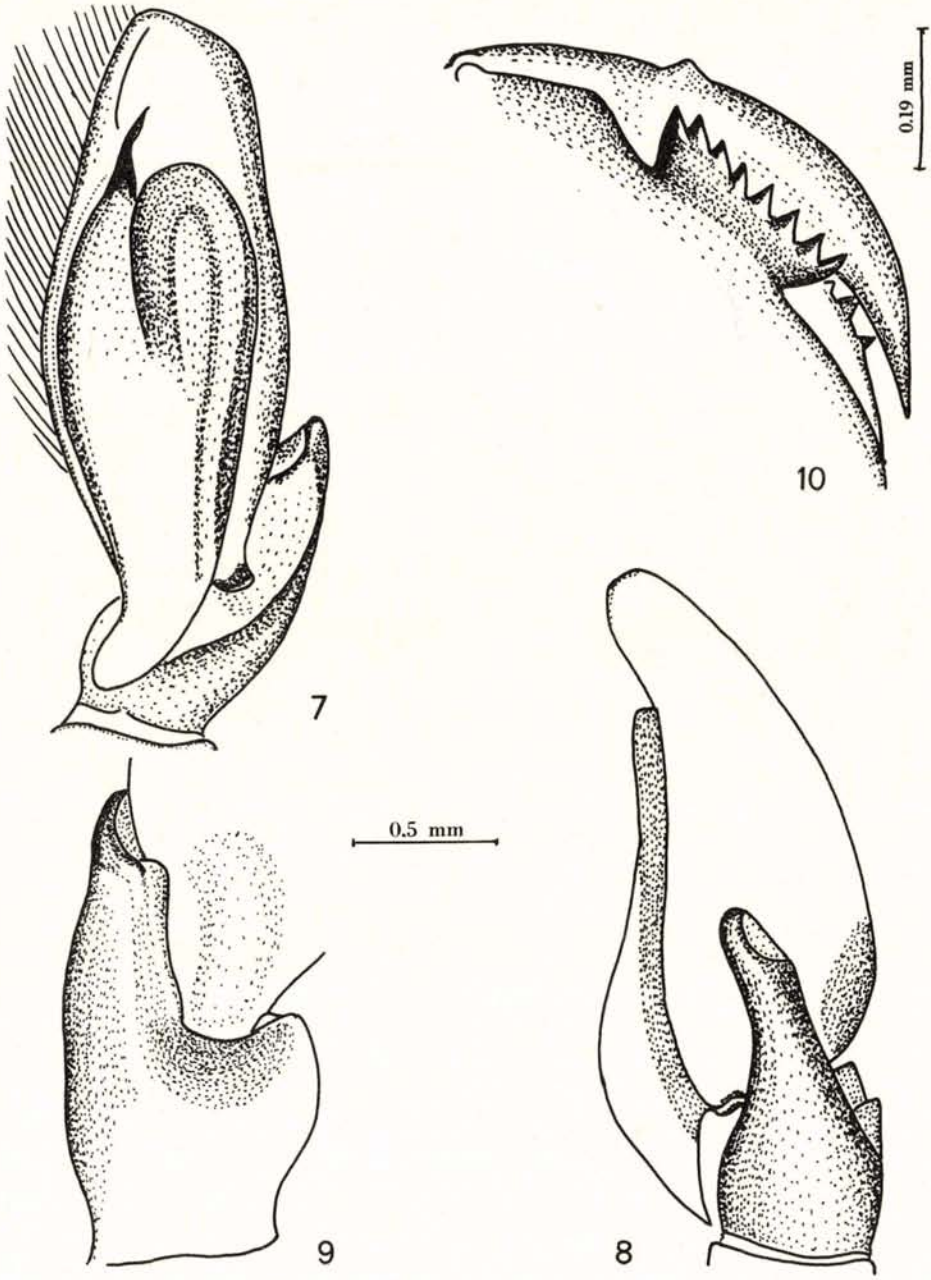


Figs 7-10. Idastrandia orientalis, holotype: palpal organ (7-8) and cheliceral dentition (9-10)

Idastrandia orientalis (Szombathy, 1915)

Pseudamycus orientalis Szombathy, 1915: 474.

Material: 1 ♂ - holotype, - 1 juv. - "Pseudamycus orientalis Szombathy, typus, Singapoore" - coll. Hung. N.H. Museum, Budapest.

The type-species of a monotypic genus, known heretofore from the original description and the holotype only. Main characters are the palpal shape (Figs 7-9) and the serrated, multituberculate cheliceral tooth (Fig.10), as well as the peculiar tooth in the middle of anterior surface of chelicerae, stretching forward. The palpal organ resembles a little that of Trite lucida Simon, 1902 (= T. herbigrada Urquhardt, 1889), shown in SIMON 1897 - 1903 fig. 973 H, but the drawing is not detailed enough and available evidence are insufficient to draw conclusions on relationships. I. orientalis does not seem similar to other Trite shown in SIMON, op. cit.

Cephalothorax high, flat and short, with posterior slope almost vertical; brown with broad light radii from fovea posteriorad. Clypeus narrow with thin, colourless setae. Abdomen yellow mottled brownish grey, narrower than cephalothorax and oval. Large yellow spots in posterior half and a broad yellow belt along posterior margin. Spinnerets yellow. Pedipalps whitish with distal protuberance on femur. Legs pale yellow, with patella, tibia and metatarsus I brown. Ventral spines on metatarsus I (2 pairs) and tibia (3 pairs) particularly long, resembling those of Synagelides. Length of cephalothorax 2,66, length of abdomen 2,09 mm.

C) NEW GUINEAN SPECIES

Genus Pilia Simon, 1902

The genus consists of three species of which the type-species, P. saltabunda Simon, 1902, from India, is unknown to me. P. escheri Reimoser, 1934, from Pakistan (Figs 13-15) seems somewhat related to P. albicoma Szombathy, 1915 (Figs 11-12), from New Guinea, but it is not certain yet whether they are really congeneric. Much closer relationships connect P. albicans with Stertinius nobilis (Thorell, 1892), from Celebes (Fig. 16) and Ligurra latidens (Doleschall, 1859), widely distributed in Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaya (Figs 17-18). The three latter species may most probably be congeneric, pending a revision of the whole group.

Pilia albicoma Szombathy, 1915

Material: 1 ♂ - holotype - "Pilia albicoma. Typus. Saleo, New Guinea, BIRÓ. Det. SZOMBATHY" - coll. Hungarian N.H. Museum, Budapest.

Comparative material: 1 ♂ - cotype - "Pilia escheri Reim. Indien: Karachi Valley, ESCHER" - Sammlung REIMOSER, NH Museum, Wien; 1 ♂ - holotype - "Rhene nobilis Thor (= Stertinius nobilis), Celebes, Gorontalo, VAN HASSELT ded. No. 1730" - coll. THORELL, NhR Museum, Stockholm; 1 ♂ - "Rhene latidens Dol. (= Ligurra latidens) Sumatra, (Lampong), VAN HASSELT ded., No. 1728 b" - coll. THORELL, NhR Museum, Stockholm.

Description of male

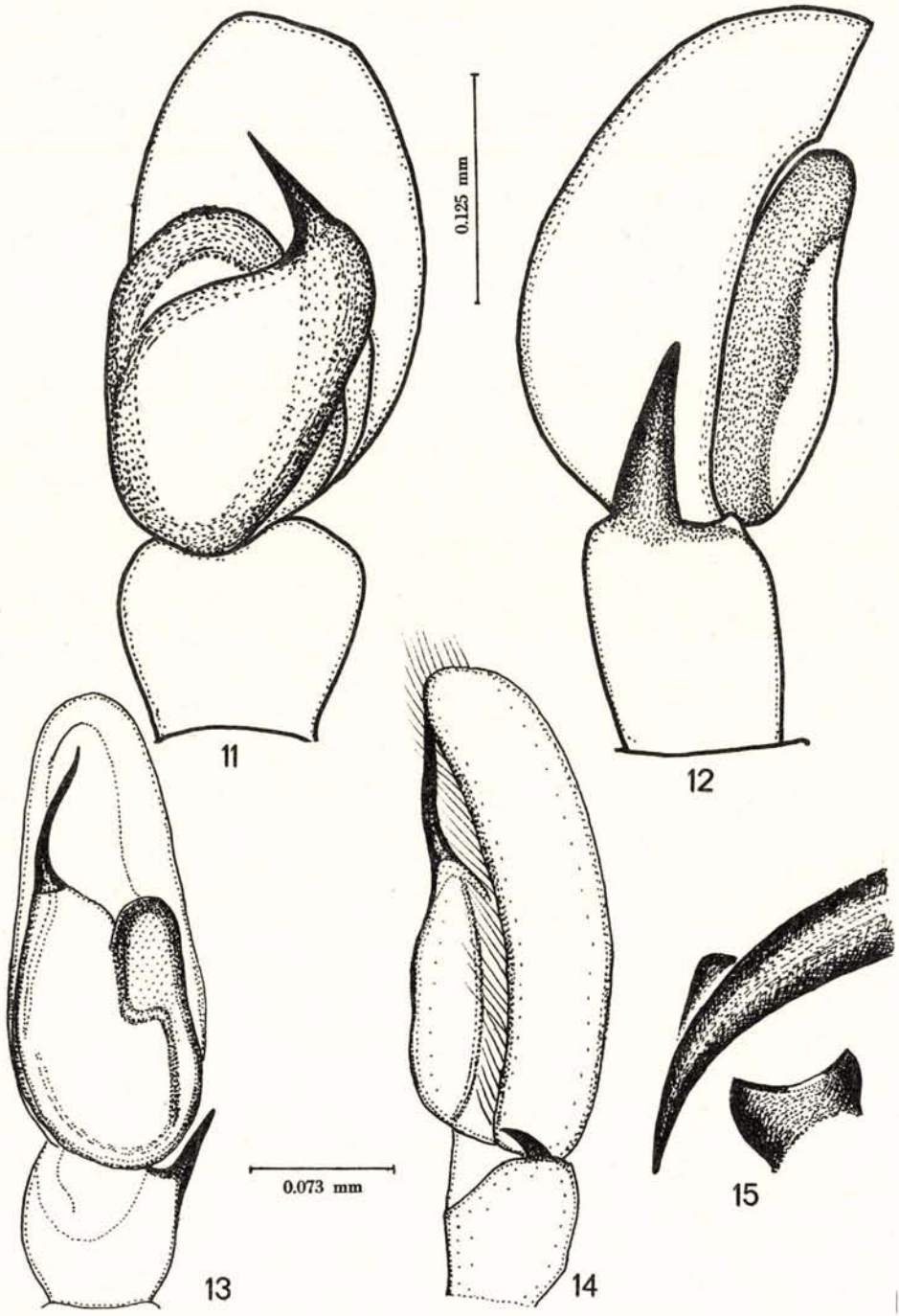
Cephalothorax broad, flat and low, head almost square, thorax rapidly narrowing with steep posterior slope. Brown with surface pitted with tiny depressions, large spot of white scales medially behind eyes I;, remnants of large, colourless scales on thorax. Clusters of white setae beneath eyes I lateral and II. Clypeus very narrow with sparse and thin colourless setae. Chelicerae with large bifid teeth.

Abdomen with light brown, mat, scaleless scutum. Legs I robust and long; tibia I twice broader than metatarsus, ventrally oval with 3 spines on retrolateral margin and none prolaterally. Metatarsus I with 2 pairs of spines. Length of cephalothorax 1,25, of abdomen 1,37 mm.

"Silerella" elegans Szombathy, 1915

Material: 1 ♀ - holotype - "Siler elegans, Typus, det. SZOMBATHY, Tamara Ins."; 1 juv. ♀ - "Siler elegans, cotypus, det. SZOMBATHY, Stephansort, N. Guinea" (a specimen not mentioned in the original description). - coll. Hung. N.H. Museum, Budapest.

Comparative material: 1 ♂ - holotype - "Silerella barbata Boesenberg & Strand. Typus. Japan: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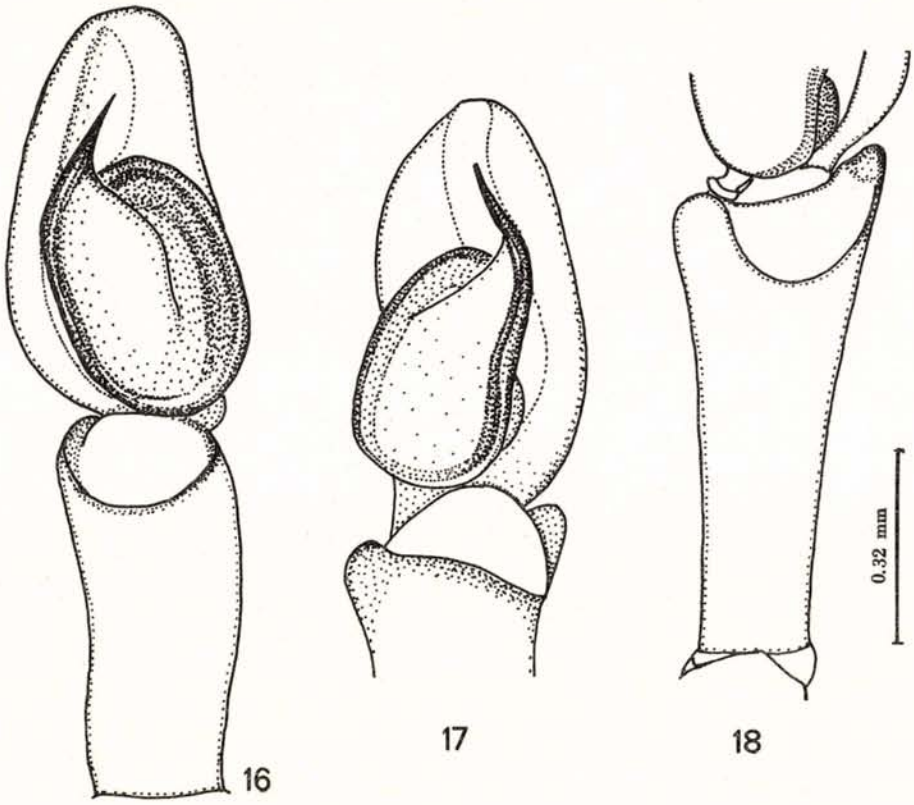

Figs 16-18. Comparison of palpal organ in Stertinius nobilis (16) and Ligurra latidens (17-18)

Saga. W. DOENITZ 1882. Senckenbg. Mus. 2344, Frankfurt M."

"Silerella" elegans is apparently not related to the type-species of the genus, Silerella barbata, the latter being apparently congeneric with several SE Asian Cylobellus species. Some characters of "S". elegans points to the genus Sobasina Simon, 1897, recently revised by WANLESS (1978) and known heretofore from several Pacific Islands - from the Bismarck Archipelago to the New Hebrides - but not yet from New Guinea. These characters include shape and spinosity of legs I, general shape and size of body; the knowledge of epigyne of both Sobasina and "S". elegans is insufficient to draw conclusions. The question should be deferred until new specimens become available.

Description of female

General appearance somewhat ant-like, with pedicel visible from above and two triangular lateral patches of adpressed white setae on brown cephalothorax (which might be mistaken for a constriction). Cephalothorax long and flat, brown, somewhat resembling Synageles. Eye fiel ex-

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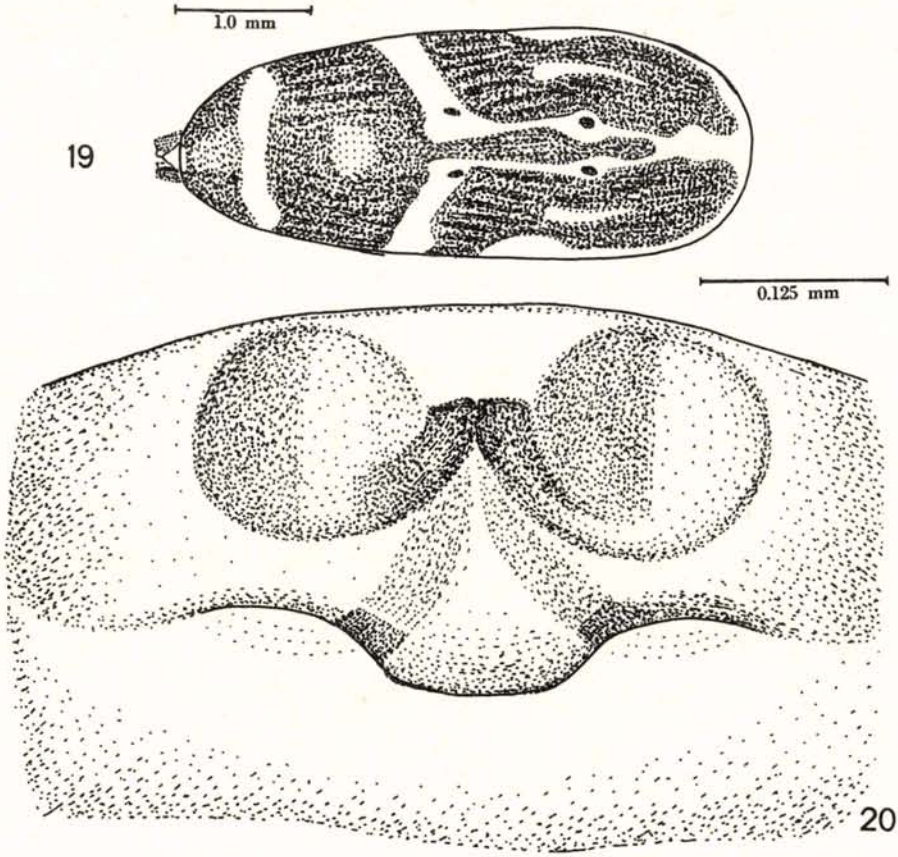
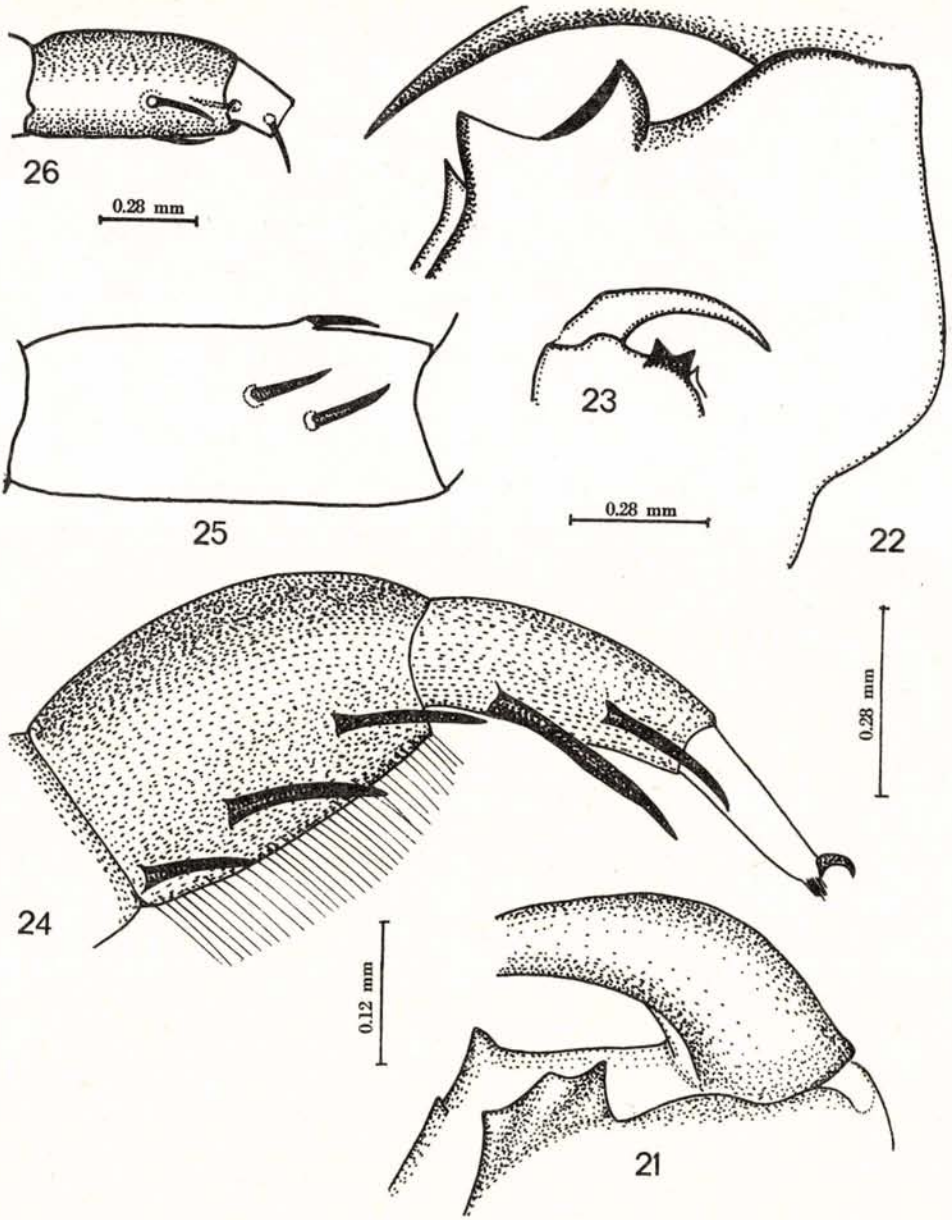
Figs 11-15. Comparison of two species of Pilia. 11-12: P. albicoma, holotype, palpal organ; 13-15: P. escheri Reimoser from Pakistan, cotype, palpal organ (13-14) and cheliceral dentition (15)



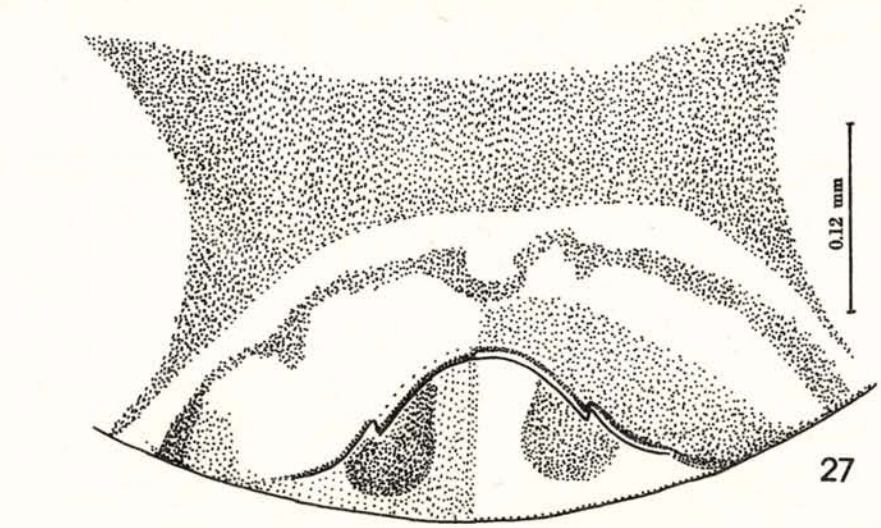
Figs 19-20. "Silerella" elegans, holotype: abdominal pattern (19) and epigyne (20)

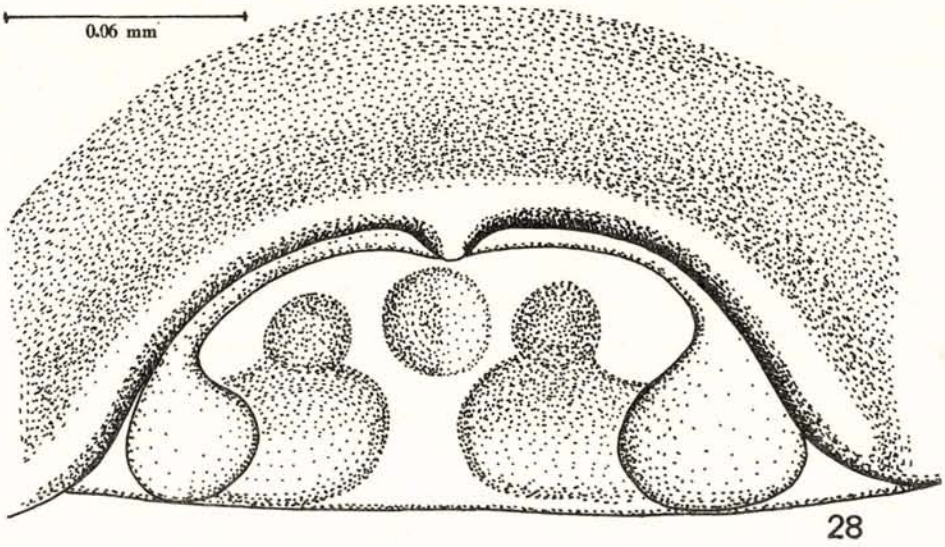
tending over about 1/2 of cephalothorax. Clypeus narrow, three groups of long white setae overhanging chelicerae. Cheliceral tooth bifid. Legs I robust, brown, with tibia particularly long and robust, armed with 7 pairs of long and dark ventral spines. Metatarsus I also long with 3 pairs of similar spines. Femur I short, devoid of ventral spines, when leg bent its ventral surface touching ventral surface of patella and of proximal 1/3 of tibia. Tarsus I lighter, fawnish yellow and short. Remaining legs slender. Pedipalps: femur yellow, remaining segments darkened, dorsally blackish brown. Abdominal pattern as in Fig. 16, with greyish brown spots and yellowish light lines. Epigyne devoid of any distinct external structures, with anterior depression in which openings are presumably hidden (Fig. 17). I abstained from making a preparation.

A young specimen from Stephansort differs somewhat in spot arrangement on abdomen and in having 8 pairs of spines on tibia I.



Figs 21-26. Cheliceral dentition (21-23) and tibia I ventrally (24-26) in: Coccorchestes decempunctatus (21, 24), Simaethula mutica (23, 26) and Simaetha chelicerata (22, 25)





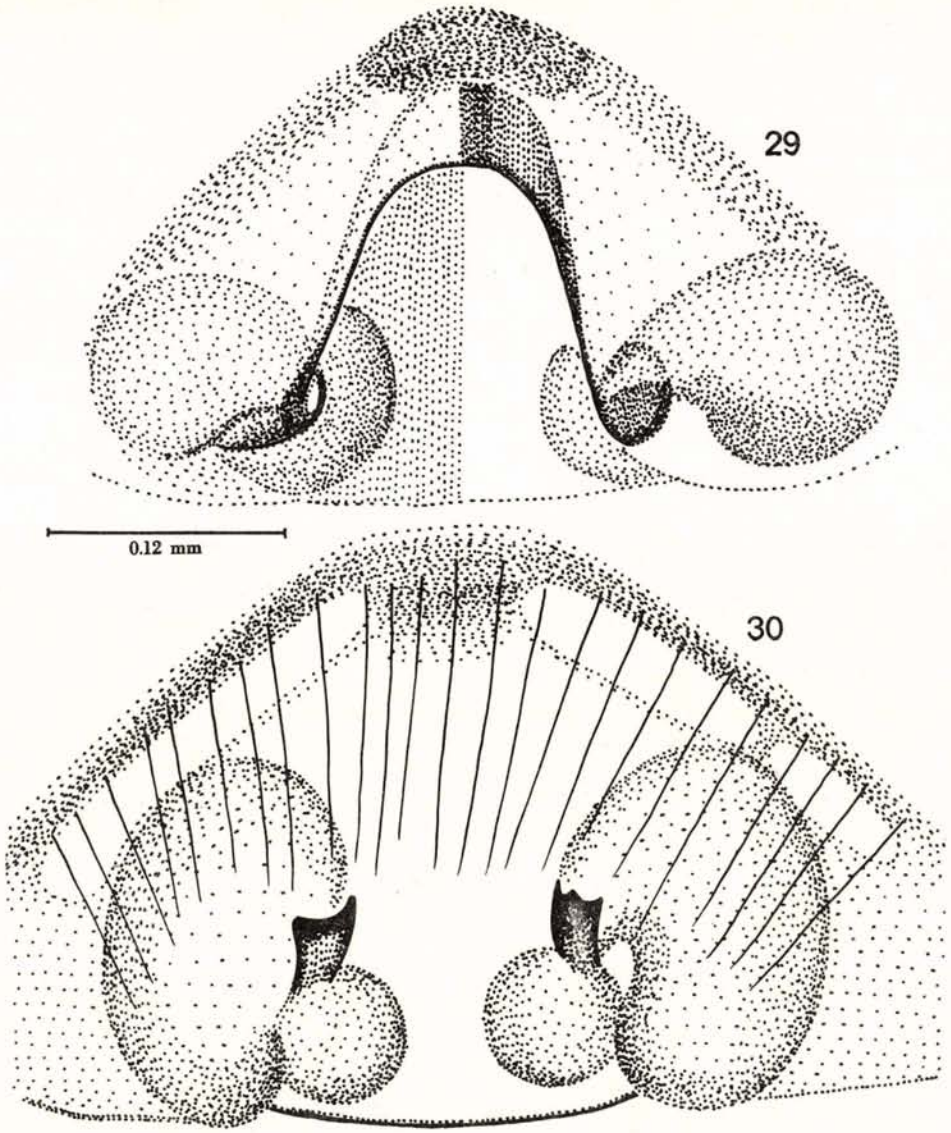
Figs 27-28. Coccorchestes decempunctatus, epigyne in ventral (27) and postero-ventral views (28)

Coccorchestes decempunctatus (Szombathy, 1915) comb. n.

Ballus decempunctatus Szombathy, 1915.

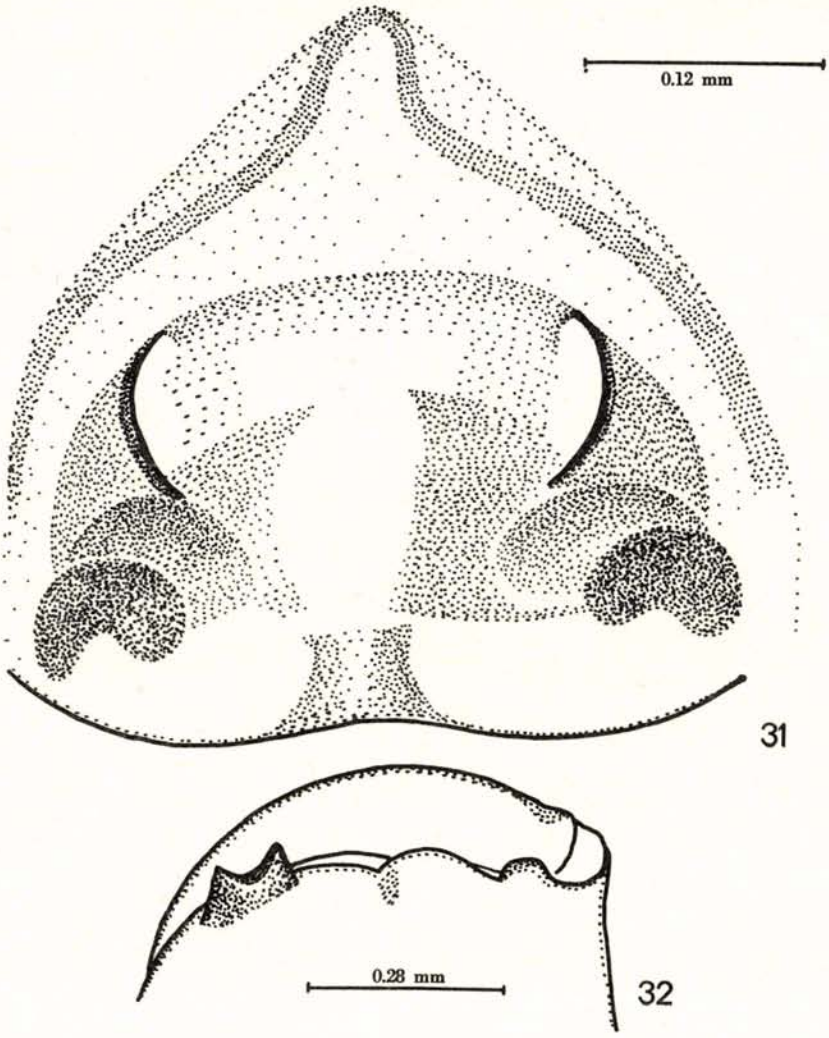
Material: 1 ♀ - holotype - "Ballus decempunctatus det. SZOMBATHY, typus. Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay", "E. 10" - coll. Hungarian N.H. Museum, Budapest.

General appearance typical for Coccorchestes: beetle-shaped body with heavily sclerotized cephalothorax ending in sclerotized posterior edge and with a concave thoracal wall. Cephalothorax brown with surface pitted with minute depressions, covered with sparse and short but upright setae; however, no warts present and posterior dorsal edge not forming a toothed fringe. Posterior edge



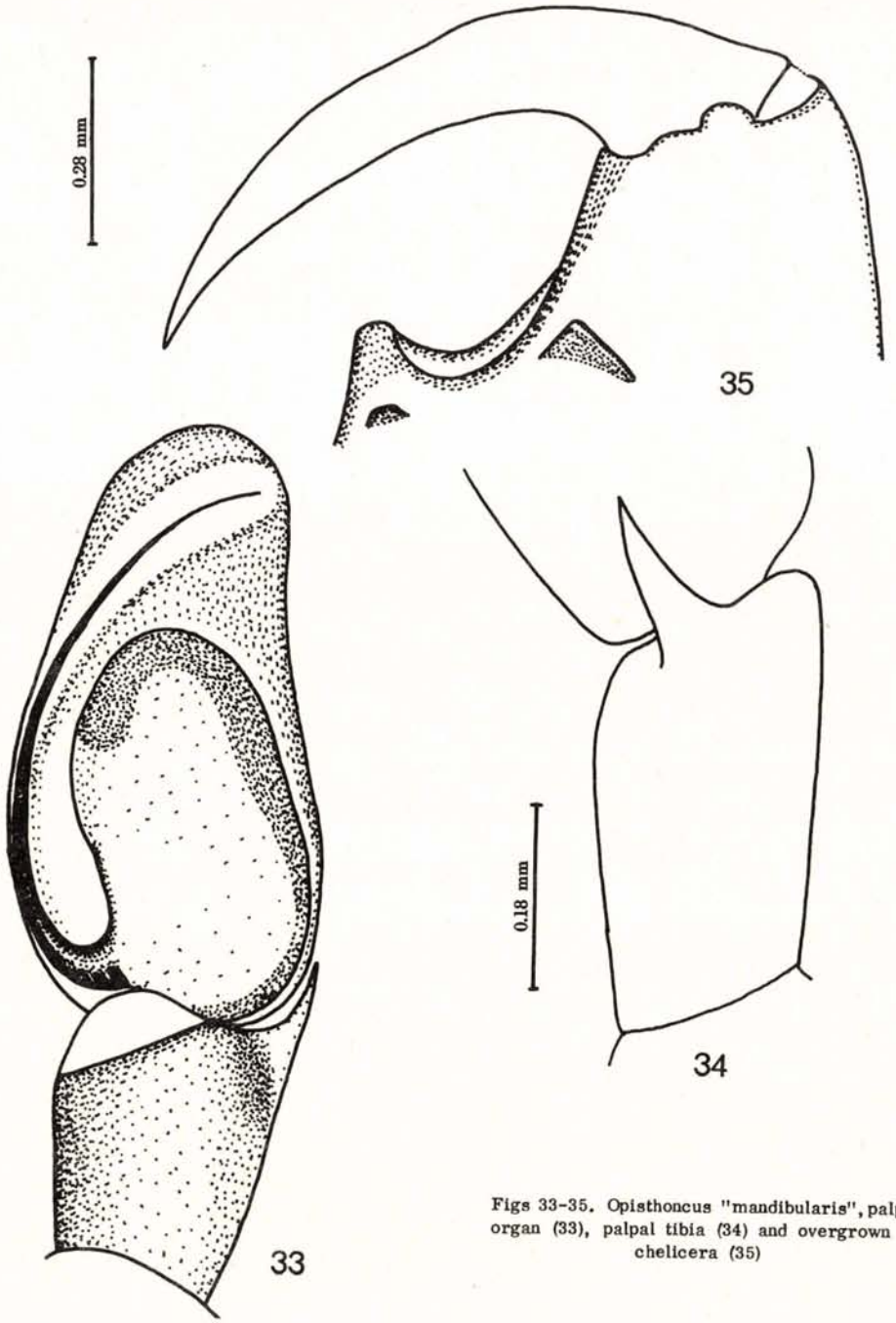
Figs 29-30. Epigyne in Simaetha chelicerata (29) and Simaethula mutica (30)

extending only dorsally, laterally with a rounded angle by which lateral surface passing into posterior one. Apex of abdomen penetrating into concavity of thoracal wall, articulating there. Dorsum of abdomen more heavily sclerotised, but not forming a typical scutum. Epigyne unusual for Coccorchestes - shaped like a cavity covered by a roof, carved posteriorly and with posterior opening (Figs 27-28). Two spharical spermathecae visible. An area anterior to epigyne pigmented dark.



Figs 31-32. Opisthoncus "mandibularis", epigyne (31) and cheliceral dentition (32)

Retromarginal tooth on chelicera trifid (Fig. 21). Leg I brown and robust, with femur swollen, patella and tibia I robust, latter one with 3 pairs of ventral spines and a ventral brush of setae (Fig. 24). Metatarsus I with 2 pairs of spines, longer than those on tibia, tarsus I whitish yellow. Legs II-III whitish yellow, tibia and metatarsus II with 2 retrolateral spines each. Legs IV whitish yellow with femur olive brown, tibia and metatarsus spineless.



Figs 33-35. Opisthoncus "mandibularis", palpal organ (33), palpal tibia (34) and overgrown chelicera (35)

Simaetha chelicerata Szombathy, 1915

Material: 1 ♀ - holotype - "Simaetha chelicerata Szomb. Seleo, N.Guinea, BIRO, det. SZOMBATHY, typ." - coll. Hungarian N.H. Museum, Budapest.

Cephalothorax broad, broadest well behind eyes III, near mid-length of thorax, narrowing from there and sloping rapidly. Anterior angles rounded. Cephalothorax brown with area of eyes laterally black, eyes II very small and very close to eyes I, touching their black surrounding. Abdomen oval, flattened dorsally, its anterior part slipping over posterior 1/3 of thorax. Colouration of abdomen now brownish grey with three pairs of white linear spots medially. Ventrally three longitudinal streaks: a paler median one flanked by two darker ones, latter delimited sharply by light lateral lines. Epigyne shown in Fig. 29. Sternum dark brown. Legs greyish light brown, anterior one brown and robust. Only a Small difference in spines on tibia I left and right: left one with a single pair of reduced ventral spines in about mid-length of segment, right one with also one additional retrolateral spine (Fig. 25). Chelicera oversized even in female (Fig. 22), with bifid tooth.

D) AUSTRALIAN SPECIES

Simaethula mutica Szombathy, 1915

Material: 1 ♀ - holotype - "Simaethula mutica Szombathy, typ. Mt. Victoria, BIRO, det. SZOMBATHY" - coll. Hungarian N.H. Museum, Budapest.

Note. The species is apparently congeneric with the previous one. As the finding of their proper position requires more extensive revisionary studies, I leave their original generic classification provisionally unchanged.

Holotype resembles the previous species in general appearance. Main differences are smaller size, minute chelicerae, but also fissidentati (Fig. 23) and relatively short leg I armoured with comparable spines on tibia I (Fig. 26). Epigyne appears devoid of external sculpture except copulatory openings (Fig. 30), spermathecae seem spherical but without preparation not confirmable. Cephalothorax dorsally brown with minute colourless setae, abdomen brownish grey with 3 pairs of brown dots, apparently apodemes.

Opisthoncus "mandibularis" Szombathy, 1915

Note. Preoccupation of the specific name by L. KOCH 1880: 1202 was overlooked by ROEWER in 1954, but noted by BONNET 1955-1959: 3195 who deffered changing the name until a revision of the genus. There may be also general problems concerning the genus. Its type-species is O. polyphemus (L. Koch, 1867), and the epigyne drawn in K. KOCH 1880, t. 104, f. 5d is apparently not similar to that of the other Opisthoncus illustrated therein; the drawing, however, might have been made from an other specimen than the holotype - the ♀ from Brisbane. In any case the type of this important species should be checked and a comparative study on the internal structure of the epigyne made. I may add that I have seen similar species in S.E. Asia, so the genus is apparently not limited to Australia only.

Material: 1 ♂ - lectotype (with both chelicerae intact) (new), 2 ♂, 2 ♀ - paralectotypes (new) - "Opisthoncus mandibularis typ", "Mt Victoria, Austr leg. Dr. BIRO Lajos" (labels new, spelled thus, original labels lacking) - coll. Hungarian N.H. Museum, Budapest.

Description of males

Cephalothorax moderately high, thorax gently sloping, colouration brown to dark brown with paler area behind eye field, indistinct white supramarginal line of short and sparse setae. Clypeus very thin with short but dense fringe of white setae overhanging its ventral edge; patches of sparse short white setae beneath eyes lateral I-III. Abdomen mottled brown with paler yellow serrated streak consisting of 5-8 connected reversed "v" marks with medium ones broader; marginal chain of 5-4 whitish spots passing anteriorly into pale anterior tip; posterior tip also pale. Legs light brown with leg I brown and longer. Tibia I with three pairs of ventral spines and one additional prolateral spine distally. Metatarsus I with two pairs of ventral spines. Chelicerae oversized (Fig. 35). Pedipalps slender and long, palpal organ in Fig. 33, tibial apophysis in Fig. 34.

Description of female

Cephalothorax brown with clypeus covered with white setae, also overhanging its ventral margin, eyes surrounded with white setae. Abdomen in studied specimen swollen, yellowish with translucent silver dots, dorsally with 6 diagonal brown patches. Another specimen, presumably not entirely pigmented, with cephalothorax yellowish, abdomen narrow with pattern resembling that in male. Epigyne (from swollen abdomen) shown in Fig. 31. Chelicera of normal size, bifid tooth (Fig. 32).

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